

ಜಾತಿ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ನಾನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಾನು ಜಾತಿಯಂತೆ ಯನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು.

Matter under rule 312 :

Re: probable damage to the Sericulture Industry due to new export policy of the Govt. of India.

†SRI A. K. ABDUL SAMAD (Ramanagaram).—Sir, I raise the matter under Rule 312 regarding severe damage likely to be caused to the Sericulture Industry in the State due to the announcement of the new export policy of the Government of India. Sir, this policy has adversely affected the Sericulture Industry in Karnataka and our neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. People from Japan and other countries would like to import cocoons to their country. Our Hon. Chief Minister took the initiative in respect of bivoltine cocoon as import substitution. Under the new orders, imports of raw silk is permitted. Earlier to that only 10 per cent was allowed. Now, any exporter, whether he is an engineering goods exporter or any other exporter has the right to import 10 per cent of the replenishment. That means if you are exporting one crore worth of it, 10 crores of raw silk can be imported, from China and some other countries. The price is 180-200 here. It is nothing but dumping of goods. This has been discussed and Government of India is not conceding. The Hon Union Minister for Industries Mr. George Fernandes has said that this is labour-oriented and it is an export-intensive scheme. The point is this. We have to recommend to the Government of India that the people of Karnataka, especially the persons involved in Sericulture Industry are very much affected by this order and if necessary, the Hon. Minister Sri K. B. Shivaiah and the Chief Minister should go on a delegation on behalf of the Legislature and persuade the Government of India. Mere writing is not sufficient. This is going to ruin the industry. We should go on a delegation and see that this import policy is amended. Government of India should be persuaded not to allow more than a small quantity to be imported into the country.

†SRI M. C. BASAPPA (Chamarajanagar).—Mr. Speaker. Sir, this import of raw silk under the replenishment scheme is not a new scheme. It was existing formerly also. But this year, the Government of India has changed their policy. Formerly they were allowing 10 per cent of the entitlement import over the silk exported from this country. This 10 per cent was allowed because bivoltine silk was not produced in Karnataka and India. But this year, the

Government of India have changed their policy. Out of the total export—whether engineering goods or any other commodity, the exported is entitled under the replenishment scheme to import up to 20 per cent of the total. It is a labour-oriented and also rural-oriented industry. Sir, under these circumstances, it is but natural that the State Government should take all steps necessary to apprise the Central Government as well as the Central Silk Board to see that this import of raw silk is completely banned. If it not possible, at least only 10 per cent of the total export under the replenishment scheme may be allowed. So, I would like to request the State Government to approach the Central Government as well as the Central Silk Board to take effective steps to check this import, from the point of view of industry.

SRI M. ABDUL LATEEF.—Import of silk in 73-74 was only 60,000 kgs.; in 74-16,000 kgs.; 75-76-18.7 thousand kgs; 76-77-83,000 kgs.; in 77-78 it was 1 lakh and 7 thousand kgs. The estimated import this year is something like 3 lakhs KGs. This news is alarming. About 200 thousand families are sustained by this industry and most of them are very poor. If this indiscriminate import is allowed, I am afraid the industry will collapse. Another alarming news item is that when our Hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs visited China, there appears to have been a barter deal importing silk for tobacco.

I am afraid the industry in Karnataka will certain by collapse and this State is much more concerned because 80% of the total production comes from Karnataka. So, I would request the Hon. Leader of the Opposition Sri Bommai to take some interest in protecting this industry because it is a rural-oriented industry and one million Harijans and people from weaker sections are involved in this. I hope the Government will leave no stone unturned to see that this industry remains protected. Then, Sir, we have to obtain a loan of Rs. 50 Crores from the World Bank for the expansion of this industry and if this policy continues, there will not be any need for help from the World Bank and no expansion scheme will materialise.

†SRI S. R. BOMMAI.—The Hon. Member has referred to me. I know this is labour-oriented and wherever the silk is grown, there is a concentration of SCs/STs population. That is my information. Most of the labour belongs to SCs/STs. In the world, there are two leading countries i.e., China and India, which produces silk. I know there are 5 countries which are producing silk and Korea is also there but what I would like to say is, we are affected by the import from China and Korea. Mostly China silk is imported to other countries

also. The China is following a policy by which they import at the rate of Rs. 650 per K.G. from other countries but for India, they are importing at the rate of Rs. 160 or 165/, with a view to kill the industry in India. This industry is most suited to India and there is every possibility of potentiality for the growth of this industry. Practically, if this import is stopped, the producer and the labour will get better deal and there is no necessity of even having a world bank loan if the import is not stopped, as pointed out by the hon. Member. The Government of India should come-forward. If the Hon. Minister makes efforts or makes any proposals, I will join with him and see that the Government of India accept it. For the information of this House, I would like to mention that day before yesterday, I had a detailed discussion with the Hon. Minister for Industries Sri George Fernandes, for about two hours and he agreed that unless some steps are taken in this direction, we cannot help the industry. He also said that so far as his portfolio is concerned, he is agreeable but the export and import policy is regulated by the Minister for Commerce and he promised me to talk with the Hon. Minister for Commerce, Sri Mohan Dharis. I had discussed about it only day before yesterday. I am mentioning this just to show that I am also interested in protecting this industry and also the labour. If the Hon. Minister makes a definite proposal, I will be with him, and We are here to help the cause.

SRI K. B. SHIVIAIAH (Minister for Sericulture and Horticulture).—Sir, I wish to make the following.

Karnataka produces about 80% of the India's silk. Most of this is Multi-voltine silk and is not of International standard. We are now trying to switch over to the production of Bivoltine Silk. All the other important silk producing countries have only Bivoltine Silk. Karnataka's production of Bivoltine Silk is about 100 tonnes a year.

However, the import policy of Government of India affects the future of Indian silk and threatens the livelihood of 200,000 families in Karnataka. According to the import policy of the Government of India announced for the year April 1979 to March 1980, any exporter of silk yarn and silk fabrics containing at least 50% of natural silk can import raw silk upto 10% of the total value of his exports. For instance if an exporter exports fabrics containing 50% natural silk yarn (the rest being cotton or polyester mix) for a value of Rs. 1 lakh, he can import raw silk upto Rs. 10,000.

This is called Import Replenishment or REP quota. The ostensible reason for allowing this import of raw silk appears to be that, the Indian Exporters claim that they require raw silk of International

quality to be used in the silk fabrics they export so that they can compete in the world market. There is no truth in this claim because what is exported from India is almost entirely handloom silk fabrics and the handloom weavers use only charkha or cottage basin raw silk produced in Karnataka. The imported raw silk is not used by exporters in the fabrics they export. What happens is, the imported raw silk is sold in India and is used in powerlooms and the fabrics using the imported raw silk is sold within India. In many cases the Indian exporters who get the REP licence to import raw silk do not even import it, but simply sell away their import entitlement. There are merchants who "buy" those REP import entitlements. For instance a photostat copy of an advertisement appearing in a local daily newspaper on 23-3-1979 is given in Appendix. In this advertisement, a Bombay firm offers to purchase the import entitlements at best price. This has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Industrial Development and also to the Central Silk Board by the Director of Sericulture, Karnataka.

What is imported is also not of 3A or 2A grade raw silk but usually C grade silk from China, Brazil and North Korea. The import price of this silk is Rs. 160 to Rs. 180 per Kg. and with customs duty etc. the total cost is not more than Rs. 260 per Kg. The Merchants sell it for about Rs. 300 or Rs. 320 and make a clean profit of Rs. 50 per kilogram. The total quantity of raw silk which can be imported during 1979-80 by the Indian Exporters is 10% of Rs. 40 crores because the silk fabric exports in 1978-79 was about Rs. 40 crores. For Rs. 4 crores, the REP import of raw silk for the 1978-79 exports alone is about 300 tonnes of Bivoltine Silk.

The production of Bivoltine Silk in Karnataka is only about 100 tonnes and the production by Kashmir and West Bengal may be another 50 tonnes. The cost of production of Bivoltine silk in Karnataka is about Rs. 320 per kg. and in other States also about the same. However, when imported Bivoltine silk to the extent of 300 tonnes (that is, double the Indian Production) is available at Rs. 300 per kg. no powerloom weaver buys Indian Bivoltine silk and consequently our Bivoltine production does not pick up. When the farmer finds that Bivoltine Cocoons do not fetch a higher price than the multivoltine cocoons, he does not go in for production of Bivoltine Cocoons.

The countries selling raw silk to Indian Exporters under REP entitlement also are selling the raw silk at below cost prices. The cost of production of one kilogram of raw silk in Japan

is Rs. 625 (15,000) and in Republic of Korea Rs. 380. But China sells to India at Rs. 160 or Rs. 180 per kg' because probably they want to dump it on India, so that our Bivoltine Production will not increase. Among all the silk producing countries in the world, India is the only country producing yellow-coloured multi-voltine silk while all other countries produce white-coloured Bivoltine. According to Experts, the Multi-voltine Silkworms of Karnataka has reached a very low level of production and it cannot be improved at all. So, the future of Karnataka's silk depends upon the development of Bivoltine Silk and this is again dependant upon the import policy of Government of India.

Just because a handful of exporters have to make gains, the REP entitlements are continued to be allowed for import of raw silk even when it is public knowledge that the raw silk so imported does not go into the exported fabrics. This has been brought to the notice of the Union Ministers for Commerce and Industrial Development by the Chief Minister repeatedly. Besides, the Chief Minister of Kashmir has also written to the Government of India for banning of import of raw silk. I have also discussed this matter with the Union Minister for Industrial Development when he was recently in Bangalore. We have also briefed the Members of Parliament from Karnataka on 26-3-1979 about the dangerous effects of import of raw silk on the sericulture-farmers of Karnataka.

This matter has been brought to the notice of the Central Silk Board effectively in its General Body Meeting at Bhubaneshwar on 9-2-1979. However, the Central Silk Board appears to take the view that import of silk should not be banned but the import should be canalised through the Central Silk Board so that they can have control over the imported silk. The members from Karnataka in the Central Silk Board have been repeatedly impressing upon the Central Silk Board to ban the import of silk instead of merely asking for canalisation of imports. The hold of the exporters appears to be very strong in this regard.

ಸಿ-೦೦ ಪಿ.ಎಂ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಮನೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಸಮದ್‌ರವರು, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು, ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಲತೀಫ್‌ರವರುಗಳು ಏನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ನೀವು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರತು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತಡ ಹೇರಿದರೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯುಂಟಾಗಬಹುದು. ನಮಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಇದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಬ್ರಿಕೇಟ್ ೫೦ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ೫-೧೦ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಏನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.

SRI M. C. BASAPPA.—The policy hitherto was like that. Now, the Government of India has changed the policy in respect of Silk Exportable Goods.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಬಿ. ಶಿವಯ್ಯ.—ಇದು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನವರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಾರ್ಟರ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ೧೦ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಇಂಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಬೈಪೋಲಿನ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳವರಷ್ಟು ನಾವು ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಇವರ ಬೈಪೋಲಿನ್ ಸಕ್ಸಸ್‌ಫುಲ್ ಆಗಬಾರದು, ಅದು ಕೊಲ್ಡಾಪ್ಸ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಇವರು ಹಳೆಯಕಾಲದ ಯೆಲ್ಲೋ ಬೈಪೋಲಿನ್ ಗೂಡನ್ನೇ ಬೆಳೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರಲಿ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಗೆ ೫೦-೬೦ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣವೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೊಲಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜಾಟ್ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡೀಸ್‌ರವರೊಡನೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಅಂದರೆ, ನೀವು ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ದೆಹಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ, ನಿ.ವೂ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪೋಹನ್‌ಧಾರಿಯಾ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಕೂತುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡೋಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾರಿಗೆ ಅಸಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆ, ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಂದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬರೋಣ. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈವಾಡವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಇದರ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ದವಳಿ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ, ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ ದವರು ಅಸಕ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬೆರಮನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಇಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಇಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ರಲ್ಲೇ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಸೂದೆ ಯನೂ ಕೂಡ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI A. K. ABDUL SAMAD.—Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to state that after the Budget Session we shall go in for delegation to apprise the Union Minister for Industries. As we are all aware the

Parliament Session is now going on. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to go in for delegat on along with Leader of the Opposition within a shortest period so that we could have the opportunity of meeting all the Members of Parliament from Karnataka and they can also join the delegation. I request the Hon. Minister to consider this proposal.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಬಿ. ಶಿವಯ್ಯ.— ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ೮-೧೦ ದಿವಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಯೋಗ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾಹತ್ಯ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಸುದ್ದಿವದಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರೇ ಈ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರೇ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನವರೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಹಿರಿ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೊಂದು ಶೋಚನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಈ ಒಂದು ಸುಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಬಿ. ಶಿವಯ್ಯ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

KARNATAKA PUBLIC MONEYS (RECOVERY OF DUES) BILL 1979.

Introduction

SRI K. H. RANGANATH (Minister for Agriculture & Parliamentary Affairs).—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I beg to move—

“That leave be granted to introduce the Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Bill, 1979.”

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce the Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Bill, 1979.

The motion was adopted and leave was granted.

SRI K. H. RANGANATH.—Sir, I introduce the Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Bill, 1979.

MR. SPEAKER.—The Bill is introduced. **

** Bills appended as Annexures to this Volume.